

The Sun.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1890.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
DAILY, per Month, \$3.00
DAILY, per Year, \$30.00
SUNDAY, per Year, \$5.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$35.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$3.00
Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

Paris-Bureau No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and
Rue de la Paix, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts
for publication wish to have their articles returned, they
must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Reinforcements for Dewey.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa, with the colliers and supply vessels Scandia, Iris, Justin and Celtic, left Callao on Wednesday, the Oregon directly for Honolulu, the way to Manila, and the Iowa for San Francisco, where she will undergo repairs, the attendant vessels being divided between them. On the same day the gunboat Princeton left the Brooklyn yard for Manila, and will be followed by the hospital ship Solace in a few days. The gunboat Helena is now steaming to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal, and the same route will be taken by the Cassin, which has started thither from the Gulf. The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo was long ago despatched by the Mediterranean route to join Admiral Dewey, with men and supplies, and the Yosemite, also auxiliary cruiser, is following taking out all her stores from New York. The Yorktown has received orders to proceed at once from San Francisco to Dewey's command, and it has been said that her sister ship, the Bennington, now on survey duty among the Ladrone, is to be placed at his disposal. There have been intimations that the gunboats Machias and Marietta and the auxiliary Gloucester might also be ordered to Manila.

But, even taking into these vessels which are on the way or under orders, it will be seen that the reinforcements are extraordinary. The only offsets, we believe, are the cruiser Raleigh and the cutter McCulloch, which have been detached from our trans-Pacific fleet and sent home. The exchanges, however, will put on the coast of Asia by far the most effective fleet we ever assembled there, and one which, if all the vessels enumerated reach their destination, will make us say regarding any European power in those waters. For it must be remembered that the force which destroyed Moroto's squadron has already been augmented by the monitors Monterey and Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston, to say nothing of the provision ship Culgoa, from Sydney, which has been commissioned as a United States vessel. Dewey has also half a dozen minor craft above his original force, besides his repaired prizes, the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria.

The Administration has been wise and resolute in its measures for strengthening Admiral Dewey's command. It is surely a great relief to know that he is there to protect American interests at this juncture, and that he will soon have so numerous and strong a fleet at his disposal.

The Attempt to Discredit the Court of Cassation.

A few days ago the anti-Dreyfusites were disorganized and almost desperate. In view of the recent belief that the Court of Cassation presently would pronounce judgment in favor of DREYFUS, the part of the plan entertained of resorting to a coup d'etat for the purpose of preventing the execution of the judgment seemed scarcely practicable, because the enemies of DREYFUS lacked a conspicuous civilian leader, and the conscience of France recoiled from an undisguised collision between the army and the civil power. Neither Prince Victor NAPOLÉON, the head of the Bonapartist faction, nor the Duke of ORLÉANS, the candidate of the Monarchists, could be put forward with any bright hope of success, because their notorious views, unrelieved by any meritorious virtues, have rendered them exceedingly unpopular. To-day the situation is modified materially. A formidable effort has been made to discredit in advance the expected decision of the highest tribunal, and the anti-Dreyfusites have secured a civilian leader, who, being unidentified with Bonapartists or with Bourbonists, may enable the supporters of the army to attain their end without provoking to vehement resistance the friends of republican institutions.

It is a deplorable fact that a member of the Court of Cassation itself should have dealt the stroke which may cut off from redemption the victim of an atrocious wrong. Only by the disclosure of a serious division in the court and the insinuation of a purpose unduly to favor DREYFUS on the part of the judges could the mass of law-abiding Frenchmen have been persuaded to withhold respect from the judgment of their highest tribunal and to connive at the practical suppression of judicial and civil authority by military force. The exposure of a serious division of opinion and the imputation of an improper purpose have been made by a distinguished member of the very court upon whose reputation for impartiality and trustworthiness rests the whole fabric of French justice. M. QUENAY DE BEAUREPAIRE, himself the President of the civil section of the Court of Cassation, has resigned his office on the express ground of dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the criminal section of that tribunal, which has engaged in investigating the Dreyfus affair, and, as he alleges, has given proof of bias by showing favors to PRIGENT, the principal witness called in DREYFUS's behalf.

It is a dreadful responsibility which this man has assumed, and it seems generally to be believed that, from motives of personal ambition alone, M. QUENAY DE BEAUREPAIRE has dealt an almost irreparable blow at the confidence hitherto reposed by Frenchmen in the decisions of their supreme court of appeal. That all the members of the Court of Cassation would be immune from the violent race rivalry which has been excited by the DREYFUS case in Paris and all over France of course was presumed by no one familiar with the historical aberrations of judicial tribunals, and, least of all, by Americans, who recall how the judicial members of our Electoral Commission in 1877 were divided on strict party lines. But a difference of opinion unavowed or avowed on the part of judges is one thing; for one judge to resign his office on the pretext that his colleagues are guilty of improper conduct, and, therefore, unworthy of confidence, is an unprecedented incident, and one which those Frenchmen who have wished to up-

hold judicial authority may well regard as a catastrophe.

It now remains to be seen whether the majority of the members of the criminal section of the Court of Cassation will have the courage of their convictions and carry out their reported intention of declaring DREYFUS innocent. If they do, the anti-Dreyfusite masses, who have, at last, a civilian leader, as well as an army at their back, may accomplish the coup d'etat which, according to rumor, has been long preparing.

Remarks to a Foreign Colleague.

Our esteemed though distant contemporary of Cologne, the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, complains thus surprisingly of things in this country:

"During the Spanish-American war innumerable proofs of ill-will against the German Empire were found in the North American *Jingo press*. As a notable example of this attitude New York has now manifested in the front rank of the anti-German sentiment, striving on all occasions to put in an unfavorable light the conduct of Admiral DREYFUS at Manila."

If our contemporary had refrained from commenting upon the feeling in America until it had found grounds for complaint as solid as those on which rest all remarks made by *The Sun*, it would have said other and very different things or it would have remained silent.

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* had in mind, doubtless, the despatch from Manila printed in *The Sun* of last Aug. 23, telling how one night the German ship Irene entered Manila harbor, wherein we had established the rights of a blockading enemy, refused to recognize the signals made to her by our patrol, and was stopped by the McCulloch; how Admiral DREYFUS assumed an attitude of protest toward Admiral Dewey so hostile that that officer, in spite of the strain already laid upon his forces, was compelled to call Admiral DREYFUS's attention to the indisputable fact that persistence in his conduct would be war on the United States; how thereupon the German commander actually solicited from Capt. CHICHESTER, of the British ship *Imperial*, assistance in bidding the American Admiral defiance; and how the Englishman calmly showed to him that his proposition was forbidden by international law, and told him flatly that the British Navy was at Manila in no such spirit. Happily no act of war was done by Admiral DREYFUS, but his will for it was not lacking.

This is a recital of simple facts, for which our contemporary will doubtless be able to obtain evidence on its own side of the water from Admiral DREYFUS himself. When our contemporary looks over the situation soberly, instead of finding fault with the American sentiment toward Germany, it will rather feel amazed at our moderation. Why the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* should have revived this subject at this date we do not know, but for the present we have something before us of more pressing interest. Just now the country is occupied with a varied assortment of domestic politicians who from motives ranging from the worst to the best, are seeking, deliberately or unconsciously, to defeat the treaty of peace and to vindicate DREYFUS instead of DEWEY and CHICHESTER.

A Startling Outlook.

Elsewhere in this paper we make extracts from a long and notable article in the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, one of the ablest and most important journals in the Southern States. It will be seen that the article assumes Mr. BRYAN's leadership of the Democracy in 1890 as inevitable, as a foregone conclusion, against which resistance accordingly will be vain, whenever it may come. Such an expression of opinion from the South is the proof that, in no cause the last election, no more significant than the Democratic party retained its full vigor since its defeat in 1896, and that consequently the Southern Democracy must be of right the dominant force in the national convention of that party next year.

Outside of Southern States, and more particularly the old secession States, the sole remaining stronghold of the Democracy was shown by that election to be the city of New York, where the party obtained a majority as large proportionately as in the days of its greatest national strength. Consequently, it might be supposed that next year the Democratic South would accord to New York the chief place of influence in the councils of the party. But actually the New Orleans newspaper denies any consideration to the New York Democracy under the leadership of RICHARD CROKER. It treats him as an enemy and not an ally, and gives him notice that if New York shall undertake any warfare against the candidacy of Mr. BRYAN, with his free silverism and his opposition to "imperialism," it will be treated by the South as a traitor to Democratic principles.

The reason for this warning is Mr. CROKER's recent announcement that he is against the silver issue of the Chicago platform and the silver issue in favor of expansion of the Democratic policy since the days of JEROME. Nothing can be littler than the contempt with which this New Orleans journal speaks of the Tammany leader. His essay "to cut a figure in national politics" it calls "pure impotence." It denounces his "selfish and brutal domination of New York" as "one of the scandals of the time." "The chapter of shame," when "such exponents of crude materialism in politics spoke with authority in the national councils of the Democratic party," is described as "now closed." The intrusion of Mr. CROKER into Democratic politics is spoken of as "profanity." With bitter and insulting epithets, therefore, this New Orleans extoller of BRYAN and Bryanism condemns the Tammany leader to repression and infamy.

This is very remarkable, in view of the fact that RICHARD CROKER could even the old secession States in sweeping the city of New York with a Democratic majority of proportions as great as any in the past history of that party, and in bringing out a vote so large that it made the aggregate poll in those States seem paltry. All the same, this Southern Bryanite reads him out of the party in language full of wrath and contumely.

Why is it so reckless? The New Orleans paper expects to more than make up for the loss by a gain in another direction.

BRYAN, it assumes, will lead in 1900 both the free silver hosts and the anti-expansion contingent. "Men like CARL SCHURZ and EDWARD ATKINSON," it says, "know how to address the brain, but have no God-given power to touch the heart with sacred fire;" hence "the finest possible tribute to the commanding personality of the Democratic leader is found in the instinctive appeal which the cloistered intellects of the nation have made for the help of his strong arm." They yearn for "the heat lightning of the brain," which, as manifested by BRYAN, according to our contemporary, is

"an infallible sign that, in the dim distances of the soul, the elemental passions are at war." SCHURZ and ATKINSON are, it says, "Southern gentlemen, GAMMA, BROADFOOT, GODKIN and the rest, powerless in their own frigidity, will go to BRYAN to be warmed up by his elemental passions, and will follow him in 1900 as a leader to whom their yearning hearts instinctively appeal."

That is the outlook for the Democratic party in 1900 of a leading Southern newspaper, representing, as we have said, the part of the Union which naturally must dominate the next Democratic National Convention, as the sole remaining seat of its strength, with the exception of the city of New York. BRYAN is again to be the candidate. CROKER is to be kicked out contemptuously as an exponent of "crude materialism" and "selfish and brutal domination," and the "cloistered" intellects are to be brought into line and held in the "strong right arm" of the silver leader. It all seems earnest, but the New Orleans paper is in dead earnest.

Cures for Grip.

A Frenchman has established a new paper designed to be limited in its circulation to the sufferers from rheumatism, its contributors being experts possessed of infallible cures for it. There are indications just now of a disposition to fill "a long-felt want" in the establishment of a periodical for the use, exclusively, of grip subjects. The sovereign advantages of cranberries as a specific for the most aggravated case of grip has been pointed out in *The Sun*, and an English correspondent has directed attention to the unapproached merits of cinnamon. Cranberries are easily obtained. Cinnamon likewise can be procured at any grocery store, and, a third, professed cure is sold at drug stores and at other stores as well.

At the outbreak of the first grip epidemic in New York city the advocates of boiled onions as a defensive and offensive protection against the complaint were positively vehement in insisting that all other remedies alleged to be effective should be rejected in favor of onions. The latest grip specialist to come forward scorns the efficacy of cranberries, sneers at soda, rejects cinnamon with contempt, and advises the free use of sulphur, urging in support of his treatment the fact that when a few years ago grip occupied the city of Chicago, it was found that in a match factory, of the forty-three persons employed there not one had been touched. The sulphur man says that, at various times, many persons at Memphis, Tenn., escaped the prevalent epidemic of yellow fever by wearing powdered sulphur in their shoes. He further cites the evidence of a distinguished German medical writer that wearing sulphur in this way has proved a complete protection against cholera and other plagues; also that those working the sulphur mines of Sicily are immune to the malaria which prevails all about them; also that sulphur in the shoes has cured various cases of rheumatism; also that sulphur taken internally or worn in the shoes has sufficient power to pass through the body, the clothing and the pocketbook, blackening all silver there.

Another argument for sulphur as a preventive comes from California, where it is said that when wallnuts are prepared for the market the shells are bleached by the use of brimstone fumes, and that the men having charge of that work are never touched by grip, influenza or the other ills which attack their fellow-laborers. Meanwhile grip goes calmly on its way.

A Novel Complication in South Africa.
The British Colonial Office is just now engaged in the consideration of a matter that involves the question of the universality of British citizenship. While opinion has been heaped upon President KRÜGER and the Government of the Transvaal Republic for the severity of their naturalization laws, the neighboring British colony of Natal has in practice denied to British Indian subjects any of the rights of British citizenship.

On July 1, 1897, an immigration restriction act came into force in Natal which was intended to keep Asiatics out of that colony, and which, without naming them, was specially directed against natives of British India, who were coming into the colony in large numbers. It was alleged that the ever-increasing immigration of Indians caused serious loss to European traders, who could not compete with them owing to their more simple and economical habits of living. Their alleged low moral tone and unsavory ways were also put forward as reasons for the passing of the act, which passed into law at a moment of great popular excitement caused by a demonstration committee formed for the purpose of preventing the landing of British Indians in the colony. The bill met with considerable opposition during its discussion, and was described as a "downright violation of British tradition and fair play."

The efforts to defeat it were, however, fruitless in face of the popular prejudice of the moment. The act as passed consisted of a series of disabling and penal clauses against intending immigrants under which, as its opponents showed, any person can be kept out of the colony, but for one clause which makes the ability to write out and sign an application for permission to enter the country in the characters of any language of Europe a qualification for admission.

The invidious distinction created against British Indian subjects in a British colony caused a feeling of strong resentment in India, as the act was made operative against natives of that country belonging to the more educated and intelligent classes, while induced laborers, going into Natal for a term of years to work on estates or in factories were admitted without difficulty, though subjected to the conclusion of their contract to all the disabilities of a "free" Indian if they elected to remain in the country. The feeling of resentment in India became all the stronger when, contrary to expectation, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN advised the Queen to approve the act. It was thought that the attitude taken up by the British Colonial Secretary to the Transvaal Alien Restriction bill would have insured the vetoing of Natal act, which made such a marked distinction between British subjects of different countries, but, whatever his reasons, he allowed it to go into operation. Indeed, he had already given evidence of the tendency of his policy when he approved the passing of the Franchise bill, which totally excluded the coming generation of Indians from exercising franchise rights in the colony.

Commenting on the anomalous position of his countrymen in Natal, a British Indian subject writes:

"Till now it has been plain that Indians are in no way, under the British flag, better treated than the countrymen of Germany, France, Spain, Canada and such a state of things, which is a source of long duration, in a word the future of Indians lies in a nutshell; that is, if Indians were to be the rule of the country goes on."

In the House yesterday Mr. E. W. CARMACK, a native of Castilian Springs, Tenn., made a speech in which he read the hand of the future and foretold innumerable woes if we do not pause ere it is too late. "The trouble with the present Democratic party is that it is always too late and in consequence it is always the rule of the country goes on."

Several hundred Bostonians are now calling on mankind to admire the biggest car sheds in the country, with the exception of those of St. Louis; but these same citizens are saddened by the proposition to enlarge the United States. Curious that the instinct of expansion should be so irregular in its manifestations.

Mr. JUDSON HARMON of HARMON JUDSON of Cincinnati says that annexation "puts the countrymen of Germany, France, Spain, Canada and such a state of things, which is a source of long duration, in a word the future of Indians lies in a nutshell; that is, if Indians were to be the rule of the country goes on."

Commenting on the anomalous position of his countrymen in Natal, a British Indian subject writes:

British subjects, then, who should the treatment meted out to them in places out of the borders of India be at variance with that accorded to others? Why should there be restriction for free immigration, and why should intended immigration be restricted by such measures which defined limits and confines of a British subject are materially important, seriously touching our progress."

What adds to the embarrassment in which the British Colonial Office finds itself in dealing with the British Indian question in Natal, is that the British Indians in the Transvaal Republic are agitating through their fellow countrymen in India and England for the removal or mitigation of the disabilities they are suffering under at the hands of the Boers.

Gen. Egan and Gen. Miles.

The language in which Gen. EGAN assailed Gen. MILES yesterday in testimony before the commission investigating the conduct of the war was violent beyond all proprieties of the service.

We assume, however, that Gen. EGAN's extraordinary denunciation was made deliberately for the purpose of forcing an issue of which a court-martial would be the inevitable result. If such shall be the consequence, Gen. EGAN will not have spoken in vain.

So far, the charges of Gen. MILES, with regard to the meat furnished the troops by the Subsistence Department, have not been preferred by him in regular military form according to military usage, but have been made in astonishing defiance of both, and such a court-martial as Gen. EGAN has invited, or provoked, would lead to the full and impartial investigation of the whole subject which is required for the honor of the army and the welfare of the country.

The six years of EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., as term as Democratic Governor of New York have left him the undisputed number one for party reflection; an empty honor as it happens, but owing to the conduct of the National Democracy during the last few years the highest possible, and, therefore, gratifying, good thing. He is also to be contented at the loss to himself which gives Dr. DEWEY, his successor, the happiest moment of his life. Few will grudge pleasure to either of them. The exactions of political partisanship being put out of consideration, Senator MURPHY has been always a judicious and statesmanlike member of the political arena of New York. Nothing less is expected of Dr. DEWEY.

The New State Superintendent of Public Works, JOHN M. PARTRIDGE, must be in Gov. ROOSEVELT's judgment the best man to get. It is to be hoped that that is good enough.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company occupies a strong position in the Park. House and will continue to observe Gen. SAMBO BOWLES, who has mobilized himself and moved on Agawam. There he is collecting supplies and artillery. Military experts are in doubt whether he will move on Washington and usurpation by way of Memphis and Feeding Hills or try to go down the Connecticut on his way to Dr. AUGUSTALDO. If he goes down the Connecticut, the Putnam Phalanx will intercept him. If he tries to reach Feeding Hills by forced marches, his overhauled department may break down.

It is said that he will have full rail cars, loaded with flour and vegetables for six days, and his wagon trains are loaded with proclamations. His campaign promises to be very interesting. If his overhauls and suspensions stand the fatigue of the march, the rumor that an epidemic of cholera had broken out in his army is said to be false.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Committee "reaffirm their allegiance to the great principles of Democracy as enunciated in the party's national platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and the last State Convention at Worcester, and take occasion to express their appreciation and indorsement of the splendid campaign waged in behalf of the people's rights by their intrepid champion, who ranks in merit and esteem with the historic leaders of the Democracy, COL. W. B. BRYAN."

One of Senator MASON's reasons for objecting to the annexation of the Philippines is his belief that he couldn't live in their climate. Surely a gentleman who has been gracefully rounded in the climate of Chicago can live anywhere else beneath the tester of heaven.

The Board of Discipline of the National League of Baseball Clubs have reported in favor of more power to themselves for disciplining players. They desire jurisdiction, fortified by ample authority, over all cases of disorder and insubordination as well as of "vulgar language."

Gifts will be toward the regeneration of professional baseball; but still more effective will be a provision whereby all manner of rebellion against the rules shall be dealt with promptly and rigorously by the umpire. To make sure of that the supervision of the umpires, now delegated to President Young of the League, must be put into more competent or more faithful hands.

Rebellious players should be dealt with invariably on the spot of their rebellion. To strike the iron when it is hot, it must be struck where it is heated.

The Hon. ALEXANDER MONROE DOCKERTY of Missouri is celebrating the flag end of his last term in Congress by shouting: "Military despotism!" Mr. DOCKERTY is the creative Democratic statesman who frankly admits that he doesn't know what to do with the Philippines, "gold-dern 'em." The golden school of statesmanship is very active just now.

The Hon. ERVING WINSTON, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, knows that the peace treaty is beaten, and that he beat it by going to Washington and staying at the Congressional Hotel, where Congress lives. Senators of both parties read "The Hon. RICHARD FRANKLIN PITTEVER," who is a Free Silver Republican Senator, a Bryanite Senator, a Miscellaneous Crank Senator, and a Senator from South Dakota.

We learn from the *Providence Journal* that the Hon. ALADDIN ATKINSON's little masterpiece, "The Cost of a Crime" and "The Hell of War," have reached a circulation of 18,000 copies. Every anti-imperialist must have taken ten copies.

Several hundred Bostonians are now calling on mankind to admire the biggest car sheds in the country, with the exception of those of St. Louis; but these same citizens are saddened by the proposition to enlarge the United States. Curious that the instinct of expansion should be so irregular in its manifestations.

Mr. JUDSON HARMON of HARMON JUDSON of Cincinnati says that annexation "puts the countrymen of Germany, France, Spain, Canada and such a state of things, which is a source of long duration, in a word the future of Indians lies in a nutshell; that is, if Indians were to be the rule of the country goes on."

Commenting on the anomalous position of his countrymen in Natal, a British Indian subject writes:

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Bryan Enthusiasm as a "Commanding Personality"—Croker Insulted.

From the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*.
It is much to be doubted whether the history of American politics affords any parallel to Mr. BRYAN's sudden and masterful resumption of the leadership of the Democratic party and of the causes for which it stands in the politics of the times; for this man failed in a most memorable contest for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, and it is a generally accepted rule that, in such cases, failure is fatal. Nevertheless, exceptions have ever been, and ever will be, made in the case of those who hold their primacy by the imposition of a superhuman hand.

It has been his privilege to withdraw from the arena for a season and to observe the struggle from the supreme vantage point. He has thus gained a sense of proportion which he never possessed before. The people have also gained a sense of his importance to the public. The history of the times, the patriotism and the intellectual power of the men who have arrayed themselves against the imperialistic tendencies of the Republican party when we say that, while Mr. BRYAN was silent, they simply beat the air. The people cried for leadership, and there was none to be had.

Among men like Carl Schurz and Edward Atkinson, who know how to address the brain, but who have no God-given power to touch the heart with sacred fire. It is the simple truth to say that the finest possible tribute to the personality of the Democratic leader is found in the instinctive appeal which the cloistered intellects of the nation have made for the help of his strong right arm.

Indeed, it begins to be clear to many, who but lately found their most congenial business in "beating the foremost foe of vested wrong," that the Democratic party made no mistake in placing the supreme power in hands so young and inexperienced.

While on this point it is most proper to pause for a moment, to express the resentment of all right-minded men over the intrusion of the Republican party into the arena of politics at a time when larger questions than boodle and patronage await an authoritative settlement at the hands of the American people. This man's selfish and brutal domination in the city of New York is one of the darkest stains on the history of the United States. It is a figure in national politics of no importance, and is precisely on a par with the performance of the dishonest wretch who dons the mask and seeks to imitate the manner of his master. It is painful to have to say that there is a time, not very remote, when such exponents of crude materialism in politics will be placed with authority in the national councils of the Democratic party. It is consoling to be able to assert that the chapter of shame has been closed.

Immense questions now under consideration admit of two radically different views, when debated by men of equal intellect and moral weight. There are innumerable politicians of Croker's stamp in both the great opposing parties. Let them not profane the cause which they are not competent to touch. The American people are entitled to have the supreme debate conducted by their noblest and best. It is the eagle's privilege to look undazzled on the brightness of the sun. The vulture's eye is made on quite another plan.

CONVICTED OF PROFANITY.

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.
State vs. Wiley. (Supreme Court of Missouri). Dec. 12, 1889. Profane swearing. The use of the word "damned" is profanity without being used in connection with the name of the Deity.

Appeal from Circuit Court, Union county: G. L. Jones, Special Judge.

Town Wiley was indicted for using profane language in a public place in the presence of three or more persons. He was tried and acquitted. On the trial the evidence was in conflict as to whether he used the word "damned" in the presence of three or more persons. The State asked the Court to instruct the jury that, in either event, the defendant was guilty as charged, but the Court struck out the words "you are a damned fellow" and a charge was made to the effect that the Court the State excepted and appealed from the judgment of the Court discharging the defendant, reversed.

Wiley M. Nash, Attorney-General, for the State.

The Court erred in striking out the words set out as having been spoken from the instructions for the State. Says the Court in *Galles vs. State*, 40 Am. Rep. 64, 65, through the learned judge, "It is not absolutely necessary that the name of the Deity should be used in order to constitute profanity. Any words importing an imprecation of divine vengeance, or implying divine condemnation, so used as to constitute a public nuisance, are profane. See, to the same effect, 2 Bish. New Eccl. Law, § 424, where the authorities are collected. The very words here uttered were held to constitute profanity in *People vs. Conner*, 37 N. Y. 249. The Court, therefore, erred in its holding as to what constituted profanity."

Executions and Lynchings in 1898.

From the *Galveston Daily News*.
The Chicago Tribune's returns of legal executions in 1898 were 109, as compared with 128 in 1897, 122 in 1896, 152 in 1895, 132 in 1894, 120 in 1893 and 107 in 1892. The executions in the several States and Territories were as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----------------|---|
| Louisiana | 10 | Georgia | 8 |
| Alabama | 5 | Virginia | 4 |
| Arkansas | 4 | South Carolina | 4 |
| Mississippi | 3 | Texas | 3 |
| Tennessee | 2 | North Carolina | 2 |
| Florida | 2 | Kentucky | 2 |
| Illinois | 1 | West Virginia | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | California | 1 |
| Minnesota | 1 | Idaho | 1 |
| Montana | 1 | Wyoming | 1 |
| Nebraska | 1 | Pennsylvania | 1 |
| Ohio | 1 | Delaware | 1 |
| Connecticut | 1 | Washington | 1 |
| New Jersey | 1 | Alaska | 1 |
| New York | 1 | Alaska | 1 |
| Indiana | 1 | Montana | 1 |

"It will be noticed," says the *New Orleans Picayune*, commenting on these figures, "that the great number of the executions were in the Southern States. This does not show by any means that the greater number of the crimes that merit death were committed in the South, but that the course of justice is more swift and sure. It is not so much to the credit of the South that it punishes certain crimes just as promptly, but it is known as the administration of justice of popular justice. This is applied in the shape of lynchings, and if the Tribune's report can be taken as correct, the record for 1898 is:

| | | | |
|----------------|----|---------------|----|
| Arkansas | 17 | Mississippi | 15 |
| South Carolina | 12 | Alabama | 12 |
| Georgia | 12 | New Mexico | 9 |
| Kentucky | 10 | Alabama | 12 |
| Louisiana | 10 | Tennessee | 6 |
| Virginia | 6 | West Virginia | 6 |
| Maryland | 2 | West Virginia | 1 |
| Washington | 1 | Alaska | 1 |
| Illinois | 1 | Kansas | 1 |
| Indiana | 1 | Montana | 1 |

Of these lynchings 118 occurred in the South and 9 in the North. Of the total number 102 were negroes, 28 white and 2 colored.

Tammany and Montana.

From the *Battle Daily Inter-Mountain*.
The *Anaconda Standard* gave its support to Van Wyck for Mayor of Greater New York on the grounds that he was all right on the silver question and should be accorded the united support of the free college States in its struggle with poor old Henry George.

As a matter of fact, the only thing that Tammany has done to secure the nomination of an ardent supporter is to give John M. Quinn, late editor of the *Battle News*, a job in the Water Works Department of New York city, where his eloquence is said to have a telling effect.

Has Not to Sail the New Boat?

From the *Boston Herald*.
JELLY, L. Jan. 10. It can be positively announced that Capt. HANCOCK has not been the skipper of the craft defender. Capt. HANCOCK has not been asked by Mr. Jellicoe to sail the defender, the latter saying that he wants a younger man.

Forest and His Friend.

From the *Chillicothe News*.
Mr. Forest Panacker returned yesterday from Canal Dover, O., where he purchased a five-year-old roan gelding with a trotting rank of 2:25. Mr. George Mosson accompanied Mr. Panacker.

ART NOTES.

Pictures at the Union League Club.

Decidedly the best spot on the walls of the gallery of the Union League Club is made by Mr. Bruce Crane's "A Winter Night," No. 7. It is unquestionably false as to value, just as some of the pictures by Jules Dupré and Cassin are, but it is forceful, straightforward and convincing. The present exhibition on the occasion of the club's annual meeting includes pictures by American artists and no others. It is one of the most attractive shows that the club has yet given. The Chairman of the Art Committee, Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, absorbed as he is just now with the forthcoming sale of his collection, has not been able to give, as in the past, his whole time to the organization of this display, but his personal care, under worthy assistance from the person of Dr. A. E. M. Purdy of the Committee on Art, to whom, together with Mr. Joseph C. Willott, is due the credit of presenting to the members of the club this excellent showing of contemporary American art.

Mr. Siddons Mowbray achieves a real success in his "The Mother of Roosevelt,"